

REFERENCES

has made to educate our colleagues, and despite the heightened interest produced by our ongoing survey, our medical service did not suspect sleep apnea in any of these patients before our recordings. If failure to recognize sleep apnea occurs in an informed academic setting, much the same failure could occur elsewhere. It is of particular concern that two of our seven apnea patients received hypnotic drugs, though these respiratory depressants could be expected to worsen sleep apnea.¹² The widespread use of hypnotics on medical wards must be rigorously questioned if sleep apnea is so common.

Our portable recording technique proved extremely practical and convenient. Although we did not record oxygen saturation levels, the portable recorder does allow for clinical screening. Because it is clearly difficult to make a diagnosis of sleep apnea based on history alone, we believe that, like electrocardiograms, portable recordings for sleep apnea deserve a place in the routine assessment and screening of elderly medical patients.

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Articles to Read in Other Journals

The Cutaneous Manifestations of Diabetes Mellitus

Huntley AC

Journal of the American Academy of Dermatology

7:427-455, Oct 1982

DISCIPLINES: Dermatology, Internal Medicine, Family Practice

READABILITY: Good

This is an extensive review that supplies the reader with essentially all the information on the cutaneous changes and markers for diabetes. It should be of value to all physicians who are involved with the diagnosis and care of patients with diabetes.

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